

well as participation in the newly installed theater camp "On Broadway", providing programs for children interested in performing arts, are available. The camp continues to encourage their students to enhance their imaginations, develop new skills and undergo new experiences through a wide variety of recreational programs. The camp administration continues to innovatively maintain the students' interest. Seashore Day Camp's curriculum has acted as a role model for various summer recreational camps that would later follow.

As a result of their impressive actions, Seashore Day Camp was the recipient of the Family Business of the Year Award. In 1994, they also received a proclamation from Long Branch City officials, renaming February 12th as "Seashore Day Camp Day" in the City of Long Branch.

The popular and adored summer camp program led to the demand for the creation of a year-round academic program. For 37 years, Seashore School has maintained a high standard of academic excellence for students enrolled in their Preschool through 8th grade programs. Limited class sizes of sixteen students ensure more personalized attention by the highly qualified instructors. Students continue to perform a grade above their peers, touting the successful curriculum at Seashore School.

Mr. Speaker, once again please join me in thanking the members Seashore Day Camp and School for their leadership and service for the residents of Monmouth County and congratulate them on maintaining 85 years of excellence at the camp.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2011

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on July 8, 2011, I was absent for seven rollcall votes.

If I had been here, I would have voted: "no" on rollcall vote 525; "no" on rollcall vote 526; "no" on rollcall vote 527; "no" on rollcall vote 528; "no" on rollcall vote 529; "no" on rollcall vote 530; "yes" on rollcall vote 531.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2011

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. H.R. 33, I am not recorded because I was absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 602 on approving the journal, I am not recorded because I was absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

INTRODUCTION OF THE ANTIBOYCOTT ACT

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2011

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Antiboycott Act, the first major update and improvement of the 35-year-old law that prohibits U.S. persons and firms from cooperating with demands from the Arab League governments to refrain from doing business with Israel.

This legislation rectifies a long-standing weakness in the U.S. antiboycott policy: the lack of a permanent and legally-sound statutory provision to combat the Arab League's boycott, as well as any other boycott that might be imposed against other U.S. friends and allies in the future.

In 1977, in reaction to the Arab League's expansion of its boycott of Israel, Congress made it illegal for U.S. persons and companies to cooperate with secondary boycotts. It imposed civil and criminal penalties for violations. Those provisions were added to the Export Administration Act, EAA, of 1977 and the enforcement was assigned to what is now known as the Bureau of Industry and Security, which also administers our dual-use export controls. An office in that bureau is dedicated full-time to enforcing the antiboycott law and regulations.

However, in 1994, the EAA expired and, with the exception of one 12-month period in 2000–2001, the antiboycott law has been kept in effect by a series of Executive Orders issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, IEEPA, the President's emergency authority. The President's annual declaration of emergency for export controls and antiboycott describes the national emergency as the failure of Congress to act. This has been the situation for 16 of the past 17 years.

The use of IEEPA to continue the EAA—for both antiboycott and export controls—has been challenged in a series of lawsuits. Over the past decade, two of those lawsuits reached the federal appeals courts and were decided in the government's favor by split decisions. There is a risk that some day the government will lose.

The Arab League continues to try to pressure U.S. firms into cooperating with their boycott. In FY 2010 alone, U.S. firms reported 950 demands from governments to comply. The Bureau of Industry and Security counseled 1,020 U.S. firms on what their legal obligations are to resist. In FY 2010, BIS closed 14 cases against violators, up from 3 in the previous year. However, it is the preventive counseling, plus the threat of heavy penalties, that are deterring U.S. firms from complying with the secondary boycott.

The Antiboycott Act would provide a permanent and strengthened statute. It includes findings and a statement of U.S. policy that the President should take vigorous action to end both the primary and secondary Arab League boycott aimed at Israel.

In furtherance of those findings and policy, the bill would give the President the authority, for the first time since the original law was enacted in 1977, to restrict or prohibit U.S. firms from participating in the primary boycott, as

well as reauthorizing the long-standing prohibition on cooperation with the secondary boycott. This would be an important new tool to use in seeking an end to the Arab League boycott.

This authority would apply to any other boycott that is imposed against U.S. friends and allies.

Finally, the bill would update the penalties under the antiboycott law to reflect the current civil and criminal penalties that are now temporarily applied to antiboycott violations under IEEPA. Civil fines are authorized up to \$250,000 per violation. Authority is granted to cancel export licenses and to deny a violator's right to export from the U.S. Criminal violations, that is "knowing" violations, would be punished by fines up to \$1 million and up to 20 years in prison.

Ending the Arab League boycott of Israel is in the interest of the people of all Middle East and North African countries, in order to foster trade, investment, economic growth and peace. The Antiboycott Act is a contribution to achieving that goal.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARTIN HEINRICH

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2011

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately missed fifteen votes on July 12, 2011, which included rollcall votes 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552 and 553.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 539, Representative SESSIONS' (TX–32) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 540, Representative MORAN's (VA–08) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 541, Representative MARKEY's (MA–07) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 542, Representative LAM-BORN's (CO–05) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 543, Representative CONNOLLY's (VA–11) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 544, Representative MILLER's (NC–13) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 545, Representative BROUN's (GA–10) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 546, Representative WELCH's (VT–At Large) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 547, Representative POMPEO's (KS–04) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 548, Representative TONKO's (NY–21) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 549, Representative GARRETT's (NJ–05) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 550, Representative WU's (OR–01) amendment to H.R. 2354.

If I had been present, I would have voted against rollcall vote 551, Representative